appended. The President desires that you | Legislature to assemble at Richmond. against the enemy. Yours truly, EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War. The following telegram was received 2 p. m., City Point, March 4, 1865 (from | letter to Gen. Grant. You may assure the Washington, 12 m., March 3, 1865):

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TEL-) EGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Lient.-Gen. GRANT: The President directs me to say to you that Gen. Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of Lee's army, or on solely minor and purely

military matters. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss, or confer upon any political question; such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. Meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIDS OF THE UNITED) STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding

Military Division of the Mississippi. GINGBAL: The basis of agreement entered into between yourself and Gen. J. E. Johnston, for the dishandment of the Southern army, and the extension of the authority of the General Government over all the territory belonging to it, sent for the approval of the President, is received.

I read it carefully myself before submitting it to the President and Secretary of War, and telt satisfied that it could not possibly be apgive you at another time, in a more extended

such vital importance that, as soon as read, portance, that the entire Cabinet be called from this obligation. together, that all might give an expresresult was a disapproval by the President of them. the basis laid down; a disapproval of the

I cannot do so better than by sending you they may reside. the inclosed copy of a dispatch (penned by W. T. SHERMAN, Major General, Command-Secretary of War) in answer to me, on sending a letter received from Gen, Lee, proposing to meet me for the purpose of submitting the question of peace to a convention of officers. Please notify Gen. Johnston, immediately on receipt of this, of the termination ling, and, at my request, Gen. Grant of the truce, and resume hostilities against | wrote on these terms his approval, and his army at the earliest moment you can, acting in good faith.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF) THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, RA-LEIGH, N. C., April 25, 1865. Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, present.

GENERAL: I had the honor to receive your phase the case might assume.

It is but just I should record the fact that tended to the army of Gen. Lee at Appomattex Court-House on the 9th, and the seeming policy of our Government, as evinced President Lincoln's very eyes.

It now appears this last act was done without any consultation with you or any knowlto a previous policy well considered.

the civil policy of our Government, but would shun it as something not to my liking; but occasions do arise when a prompt seizure of results is ferced on military commanders not in immediate communication with the proper authority. It is probable that the terms signed by Gen. Johnston and myself were not clear enough on the point, well understood between us, that our negotiations did not apply to any parties outside the random of what is called a basis for peace. officers and men of the Confederate armies, had been entered into on the 18th inst. by going about without purpose, and capable which could easily have been remedied.

the mercy of an antagonist was ever made without "terms," and these always define the military status of the surrendered. Thus you stipulated that the officers and men of place of their residence.

I do not wish to discuss these points involved in our recognition of the State Governmanner recognizes for a moment the so-called Confederate Government, or makes us liable

The laws and acts done by the several because done without the oath prescribed by our Constitution of the United States, which

is a " condition precedent." We have a right to use any sort of machinery to produce military results; and it is the commonest thing for military commanders ence as a means to an end. I do believe we could and can use the present State Governments lawfully, constitutionally, and as the he submitted to the Secretary of State and to the world, it will be imprudent for me to very best possible means to produce the object | Secretary of War. It was then dated, ad- state what has been done in that regard. desired, viz, entire and complete submission | dressed, and signed, by the Secretary of War, | As the editor of the Times has (it may be to the lawful authority of the United States. As to punishment for past crimes, that is for the judiciary, and can in no manner of Licut. Gen. GRANT:

way be disturbed by our acts; and, so far as shall suffer all the personal punishment pre- Gen. Lee, unless it be for the capitulation scribed by law, as also the civil liabilities of Gen. Lee's army, or on some minor or prising from their past acts. What we now want is the new form of law by which common men may regain the posi-

tions of industry, so long disturbed by the I now apprehend that the rebel armies will disperse; and, instead of dealing with six or seven States, we will have to deal with numberiess hands of desperadoes, headed by such men as Mosby, Forrest, Red Jackson, and

others, who know not and care not for danger and its onsequences.

I am, -ith great respect, your obedi-at

servant. W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General com-

manding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF ) THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, RA-1.EIGH, N. C., April 25, 1865.

Ho E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, Washington. DEAR SIR: I have been furnished a copy of your letter of April 1st to Gen. Grant signifying your disapproval of the terms on

which Gen. Johnston proposed to disarm and disperse the insurgen's, on condition of amnesty, etc. I admi. my folly in embracin, in a tailitary convention any civil matters; but, unfor unately, such is the nature of our situation that they seem inextricably united and I understood from you at Savannah that ope tions against Johns. " 's army. the financial state of the country demanded minitary success, and would warrant a little bending to policy.

When I had my conference with Ge-..

proceed immediately to the Headquarters of | I still believe the General Government of Maj Gen. Sherman, and direct operations the United States has made a mistake; but purpose of the Administration to limit cut task; and I had flattered myself that, by four years of patient, unremitting, and suc cessful labor, I deserved no reminder such as s contained in the last paragraph of your President that I heed his suggestion. I am

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding.

On the same day, but later, I received an answer from Gen. Johnston, agreeing to meet me again at Bennett's house the he wishes you to have no conference with next day, April 26th, at noon. He did not even know that Gen. Grant was in Raleigh.

Gen. Grant advised me to meet him, and to accept his surrender on the same terms as his with Gen. Lee; and on the 26th I again went up to Durham's Station by rail, and rode out to Bennett's house, where we again met, and Gen. Johnston, without hesitation, agreed to, and we executed, the following final

THE CONDITIONS.

Terms of a Military Convention, entered into this 26th day of April, 1865, at Bennett's House, near Durham's Station, N. C., between Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate Army, and Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding the United States Army in North Carolina:

proved. My reason for these views I will Ordnance-Officer of the United States Army. as the "South." I addressed a note to the Secretary of War, by Cen. Sherman. Each officer and man to cated for the use of none but the Cabinet,

render of the army commanded by Gen. homes, not to be disturbed by the United Johnston, and directions to me to notify you | States authorities, so long as they observe their obligation and the laws in force where

ing United States forces in North Carolina. J. E. Johnston, General, Commanding Confederate States forces in North Carolina. Approved: U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

I returned to Raleigh the same eventhen I thought the matter was surely atan end. He took the original copy, on U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General. | the 27th returned to Newbern, and thence went back to Washington.

I immediately made all the orders necessary to carry into effect the terms of this convention, devolving on Gen. Schofield the details of granting the letter of April 21st, with inclosures, yester- paroles and making the muster-rolls of day, and was well pleased that you came prisoners, inventories of property, etc., along, as you must have observed that I held of Gen. Johnston's army at and about the military control so as to adapt it to any Greensboro', N. C., and on Gen. Wilson the same duties in Georgia; but, thus I made my terms with Gen. Johnston under | far, I had been compelled to communithe influence of the liberal terms you ex- cate with the latter through rebel sources, and Gen. Wilson was necessarily confused by the conflict of orders and by the call of the Virginia Legislature and information. I deemed it of the utmost Governor back to Richmond, under yours and | importance to establish for him a more reliable base of information and supply, and accordingly resolved to go in person edge of Mr. Lincoln, but rather in opposition | to Savannah for that purpose. But, before starting, I received a New York

[First Bulletin.] WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, )

April 22, 1865. | arrived from Gen. Sherman. An agreement for a suspension of hostilities, and a memo-Gen. Sherman, with the rebel Gen. Johnston. No surrender of any army not actually at Brig.-Gen. Breckinridge was present at the

A Cabinet meeting was held at 8 o'clock in

the evening, at which the action of Gen. Sherman was disapproved by the President. Lee's army should not be molested at their | by the Secretary of War, by Gen, Grant, and homes so long as they obeyed the laws at the by every member of the Cabinet. Gen. Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately, and was directed that the instruc- such a manner as to compel the surrender of tions given by the late President, in the fol- | Gen. Johnston's whole army on the same ments in actual existence, but will merely lowing telegram, which was penned by Mr. terms which you had prescribed to Gen. state my conclusions, to await the solution of | Lincoln himself, at the Capitol, on the night | Lee's army, when you had it surrounded and the future. Such action on our part in no of the 3d of March, were approved by Presi- in your absolute power. dent Andrew Johnson, and were reiterated to govern the action of military commanders. On the night of the 3d of March, while President Lincoln and his cabinet were at States during the period of rebellion are void. | the Capitol, a telegram from Gen. Grant was brought to the Secretary of War, informing him that Gen. Lee had requested an interfor terms of peace. The letter of Gen. Lee | and, had he joined me as ordered. I would was published in a letter to Davis and to the have had a mounted force greatly needed ing a few minutes, took up his pen and wrote wants Davis caught, and, as my official that bugge is now?" with his own hand the following reply, which | papers, deemed sacred, are hastily published

> and telegraphed to Gen. Grant: WASHINGTON, March 3, 1865; 12 p. m.

The President directs me to say to you that I can, I will use my influence that rebels he wishes you to have no conference with confer upon any political questions. Such questions the President holds in his own ands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. . .

> Meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The orders of Gen. Sherman to Gen. Stoneman to withdraw from Salisbury and join him will probably open the way for Davis to escape to Mexico or Europe with his plunder, They will learn with pain and amazement which is reported to be very large, including that I am deemed insubordinate and wanting not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations.

A dispatch received by this Department says: "It is stated here, by respectable parties, that the amount of specie taken hitherto deemed impassable, and placed it south by Jeff. Davis and his partisans is very rge, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulaions. They hope, it is said, to make terms with Gen. Sherman or some other commander by which they will be permitted, th their effects, in uding this gold plunder. to go to Mexico or Europe. Johnston's ne-

gotiations look to this end. After the Cabinet meeting last night, Gen. Grant strued for North Ca . ina, to direct EDV A M. S. AN ON, Secretary of War.

Here followed the terms, and Mr. Stanton's 10 reasons for rejecting them.

of President Andrew Johnson, and will be me of Gen. Grant's terms to Lee's army, and authority was an outrage on me, for that the Secretary of War has relieved me of Gen. Weitzel's invitation to the Virginia Mr. Stanton had failed to communicate it. to me in advance, as was his duty, the ters; but, on the contrary, at Savannah he had authorized me to control all matters, civil and military.

had previously been furnished with a copy of his dispatch of March 3 to Gen. Grant, which was not so; and he gave warrant to the impression, which losophy. With sincere respect, was sown broadcast, that I might be bribed by banker's gold to permit Davis to escape. Under the influence of this, wrote Gen. Grant the following letter of April 28, which has been published in the Proceedings of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

I regarded this bulletin of Mr Stanton as a personal and official insult, which I afterward publicly resented. HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF)

THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, RA-LEIGH, N. C., April 28, 1865. Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, General-in-Chief,

Washington, D. C. GENERAL: Since you left me yesterday, I have seen the New York Times of the 24th, containing a budget of military news, authenticated by the signature of the Secretary of War, Hon. E. M. Stanton, which is grouped in such a way as to give the public very erroneous impressions. It embraces a copy of the basis of agreement between myself and Gen. Johnston, of April 18, with 1. All acts of war on the part of the troops | comments, which it will be time enough to under Gen. Johnston's command to cease discuss two or three years hence, after the Government has experimented a little more 2. All arms and public property to be de- in the machinery by which power reaches the posited at Greensboro', and delivered to an scattered people of the vast country known

3. Rolls of all the efficers and men to be In the meantime, however, I did think made in duplicate; one copy to be retained | that my rank (if not past services) entitled by the commander of the troops, and the me, at least, to trust that the Scoretary of other to be given to an officer to be designated | War would keep secret what was communinotifying him of their receipt, and the im- give his individual obligation in writing not | until further inquiry could be made, instead portance of immediate action by the Presi- to take up arms against the Government of of giving publicity to it, along with docudent; and suggested, in view of their im- the United States until properly released ments which I never saw, and drawing therefrom inferences wide of the trath. I never 4. The side-arms of officers, and their pri- saw, or had furnished me, a copy of President sion of their opinions upon the matter. The vate horses and baggage, to be retained by Lincoln's dispatch to you of the 3d of March, nor did Mr. Stanton or any human being 5. This being done, all the officers and ever convey to me its substance, or anything negotiations altegether except for the sur- men will be permitted to return to their like it. On the contrary, I had seen Gen.



and failed to discover any other official hint out any Government whatever.

Vesterday evening a bearer of dispatches | power to reach all the masses of their un- guns.

happy country. I confess I did not desire to drive Gen. Johnston's army into bands of armed men, posed that his escape was only possible in a | wounded the next day." disorganized shape; and, as you did not choose to "direct military operations in this quarter," I inferred that you were satisfied with the military situation; at all events, the

Mr. Stanton, in stating that my orders to Gen. Stoneman were likely to result in the escape of "Mr. Davis to Mexico or Europe," "Salisbury," but had gone back to "Statesville." Davis was between us and, therefore, Stoneman was beyond him. By turn-

logically and fairly drawn from this singular document the conclusion that I am insubordi-

nate. I can only deny the intention. I have never in my life questioned or dis- taking the dog with him. obeyed an order, though many and many a time have I risked my life, health and reputation in obeying orders, or even hints to excente plans and purposes, not to my liking. purely military matter. He instructs me to It is not fair to withhold from me the plans say that you are not to decide, discuss, or and policy of Government (if any there be), and expect me to guess at them: for facts and events appear quite different from different standpoints. For four years I have been in camp dealing with soldiers, and I can assure you that the conclusion at which the Cabinet

I conferred freely with the best officers in this | company employes were the raiders. army as to the points involved in this controversy, and, strange to say, they were singularly unanimous in the other conclusion. in common sense; that I, who for four years have labored day and night, Winter and Summer, who have brought an army of 70,000 men in magnificent condition across a country just where it was wanted, on the day appointed, have brought discredit on our Gov

ernment! I do not wish to boast of this, but I do say that it entitled me to the courtesy of being consulted before publishing to the world a proposition rightfully submitted to higher authority for adjudication, and then accompanied by statements which invite the dogs of the press to be let loose upon me. It is true that non-combatants, men who sleep in comfort and security while we watch on the distant lines, are better able to judge than we poor soldiers, who rarely see a newspaper, hardly hear from our families or stop long enough to draw our pay. I envy not the Jelinston I had the public examples before The publication of this bulletin by task of "reconstruction," and am delighted

As you did not undertake to assume the management of the affairs of this army, I infer that, on personal inspection, your mind the Secretary of War. I will, therefore, go on to execute your orders to the conclusion, and, when done, will with intense satisfaction leave to the civil authorities the execu-By this bulletin, he implied that I | tion of the task of which they seem so jealous. But, as an honest man and soldier, I invite them to go back to Nashville and follow my path, for they will see some things and hear some things that may disturb their phi-W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General command-

P. S.-As Mr. Stanton's most singular paper has been published. I demand that this also be made public, though I am in no manner responsible to the press, but to the law, and my proper superiors.

W. T. S., Major-General. [To be continued.]

PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole Line.

As to Mark Wood.

Abel Comstock, Co. C. 21st Ohio, Bowling Green, O., writes: "In the issue of Sept. 9 I noted the question of W. C. Mings, Co. B. 6th Mo. Rangers, 'Was this Mark Wood? He details the circumstances connected with his meeting a man by the name of Wood at Ozark in the Fall of 1863. I will say that this man was not our Mark Wood, that is, the Mark Wood of the Mitchel Raiders. Mark Wood and I belonged to the same company-C, 21st Ohio. He was my ideal of a soldier, and was my counselor and friend. Mark and Alf returned to the company in the Spring of 1863, at Murfreesboro,

Tenn. Mark was promoted Lieutenant of Co. F, and 34 years ago, at Chickamauga, Ga., received five gaushot wounds in the front line-of-battle. He returned to the command in 1864, after we had veteranized; but with his wounds and broken health from exposure in prison he was not able to remain with his command on the Atlanta campaign, and was discharged Nov. 3, 1864, on Surnot to have attempted any further service after escaping prison.

Southern Loyalists. J. B. Duble, Williamsport, Pa., writes: work you are doing for the Union ex-soldiers. I have noted with pleasure the imthe War Department; and an order of the
"Mark me for duty." Surgeon Watson
"Mark me for duty." Enston partial hearing you give to all the veterans, same to all guards and outposts to pass Col. replied: "You fool; you're sick. and the care you take to properly represent the country. Permit me to suggest that one | Garfield, Chief of Staff and Assistant Adju- "Mark me for duty." The Surgeon quickly section of our country has been somewhat overlooked in history-one class of our soldiery, who helped fill the quota of loyal

lightly understood. "I speak of the boys of the South who were loyal to their country, suffering all manner of persecution on account of that ovalty, Socially ostracised, driven from their homes, thousands found their way to the Union lines and enlisted, and I venture to say that not a battlefield of the war but was stained wish the blood of a Southern kins saluted them something in their ap-Union soldier. At the close of the four years' struggle, when the victorious hosts were welcomed back to their homes amidst the plandits of a grateful people, 'with wreaths for the living and tears for the dead, the Southern Unionist, denied this the thought of duty well done. I am satisfied that if those who know of the services of these men would write oftener to your paper, there would be uncovered deeds of heroism unparalled in the history of this or SHERMAN AND JOHNSTON ARRANGING that has never received proper recognition.

The Fight at Fort Butler, W. H. Mattack, U. S. S. Princess Royal, ments prepared for them. Laurel, Neb., writes: "Harry E. Canney, of a plan of reconstruction, or any ideas cal- Butler, La., did not say anything of the ment. The Major, after chatting with them, for a volunteer Sergeant for videt duty. I have not the least desire to interfere in Times of April 24, containing the fol- culated to allay the fears of the people of the gunboat. When the rebel officer came with also felt convinced something was wrong. Serg't Easton responded, and was sent up lowing extraordinary communications: South, after the destruction of their armies | the flag of truce and demanded the sur- A guard was placed around the tent, and | the river a mile or more with 26 men to see and civil authorities would leave them with- render of the garrison, Maj. Butler came on Col. Watkins charged them with spies. that the enemy did not close our only avenue We should not drive a people into anarchy. Woolsey that the fort would have to be ened that he should be made to suffer for the and it is simply impossible for our military given up, as he had no men to serve the insult. He replied that if they were officers across the river to the right. In a few min-

rebels took us we would surrender, and not being asked to do so. They, however, in a mile apart. before. A detail was taken from the ship great indignation, rose to leave the tent, but | The Sergeant was standing with his back to the garrison and drilled all the evening, found they were surrounded. They were against a tree, motionless. Soon came a only of infinite mischief. But you saw, on The way the men were taught to use the escorted to the fort as prisoners. your arrival here, that I had my army so dis- guns was shown by the number of dead and

An Episode. S. B. Hurlbut, 9th Iowa, Alluvia, Fla., writes: "We were making for Vining's Station, just before Lincoln's second election, plied no, and asked why. instant I learned, what was proper enough, and I was hunting around for "grub," when the disapproval of the President, I acted in I saw a squad of rebel cavalry on the porch and in a house. I noticed the kitchen was a step to the rear, and a high fence ran close to it. I followed the fence on hands arrested. and knees, crept through, and slipped into the kitchen, expecting to find a negro cook. Instead, I found a white shild three or four years old. He stuck his finger in his mouth and looked while I filled a sack with meal, is in deep error. Gen. Stoneman was not at drank some buttermilk, hooked a bugle hanging by the table, and slipped away. I had only just reached the woods when the Army rolls, had formerly belonged to the 2d squad came tearing down the road and into view or conference, to make an arrangement ing toward me he was approaching Davis, the Fifteenth Corps ammunition-train. They burnt two or three wagons, when the wagon guards drove them back. I took rebel Congress. Gen. Grant's telegram was for Davis's capture, and for other purposes. a shot as they went by. I gave the bugie submitted to Mr. Lincoln, who, after ponder- Even now I don't know that Mr. Stanton to the 9th Iowa bugler. I wonder where at the time that he and Lieut. Peter were pected to do.

know if any of the regiment remember the when he came back after them on the Nash- and on his horse's bare back. He said brave BRADLY.—At Scituate, Mass., Levi J. Bradly, dog "Tuttle." A good story might be told of him. Comrade Highly, after his musteront at Pulaski, Tenn., returned to Ohio,

Robert A. Sayes, Waynesburg, Pa., has the discharge papers of John Garnett, Regimental Band, 9th Pa. Reserves. Comrade Garnett was born in Chur Hesse, Germany. Julius Winstel, Co. E, "Louisville Legion," writes that after the battle of Stone River, when his regiment received their pay, he sent his mother, at Louisville, the money by an express company. However, the money did not reach Louisville, and many other members of the Legion also lost their arrived with such singular unanimity differs | pay. The company/claimed Morgan raided the car. The soldiers believed that express

A. B. Harrington, Alexander, N. Y., Corporal, Co. H. 24th Nt Y., writes that he attended the Buffalo-Keumon of the regiment, and that of the 1,300 who composed the command when it left Auburn for the front in March, 1864, only a remnant is left. About 125 were at the Buffalo meeting, and it is thought less than 200 are alive.

Taking Hood's. "My wife has been troubled with indiges- answer before I get ready, do."

tion, and had to be very careful about eating. At times she was not able to do anything. She has taken a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and can now eat anything she wishes. She is in better health than for four years." C. H. RYDER, Box 478, Groton, N. Y. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier, Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ilis. 25 cents.

that is none of my business-mine is a differ- our negotiations to purely military mat- arrived at a different conclusion from that of What the Veterans Have to Say About Their Campaigns.

> The Editor would be glad to receive from the veterans (Volunteers and Regulars) articles of from | completed the men embraced each other, | many old hats with bullet-holes through them, and many other marks of death. NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and for publication in the Fighting Them Over department. The subjects and the end soon came. should be of interest to veterans in general, and treated with especial regard for historical accuracy of statement. Narratives of the behavior of some particular regiment, brigade, or division on some field whereon it distinguished itself, in some eam- They wrote several letters, one by Col. could plainly talk neross from line to line. paign in which it took a prominent part, in some siege wherein it acted offensively or defensively; reminiscences of prison life, the march, the battle or the camp; dramatic personal adventures, and | daughter of Gen. Lee. The letters, together | one Johnny. humorous incidents-all such are solicited. The naval veterans are invited to give narratives of their service in various enterprises. Articles will receive prompt consideration, and if available be inserted. Stamps should be inclosed if it is desired that the manuscript be returned if unavail-

HOW TWO SPIES DIED.

A Tragic Event at Franklin, Tenn., in June, 1863.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The military correspondence of Gen. Sherman abounds in pithy, vigorous sayings, but he never gave utterance to a truer sentiment than when, in his forcible letter to the City Council of Atlanta, Sept. 12, 1864, he said "War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it. Each soldier who bore the hardships and fought the batiles of that long and bloody war will recall events that impressed themselves vividly on his mind as peculiarly sad b interesting to learn the subsequent his-

The execution of two rebel spies at Franklin, Tenu., will be fresh in the minds of those

who witnessed it so long as memory lasts. On June 4, 1863, a grand review of the troops at Triune, Tenn., took place. Two Won a Commission by Unswerving Atten- Ind. strangers occupied the reviewing-stand with the officers. Toward dask on the evening of June 8 two officers presented them- in Arkansas not long ago I ran across one of selves to the officer commanding the Union | the coolest, bravest, juliest veterans, Orlando forces at Franklin, Tenn., (Col. J. P. Baird.) W. Faston, Co. C. 11th Iowa. I first knew and exhibited an order purporting to be him at Camp McClellan, Iowa, as Drill Serfrom the Secretary of War, signed by E. D. | geant and color-bearer of his regiment. His Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General, di- war service was full of plucky deeds. recting Col. Lawrence Auton, Acting Special At Shiloh he had been ill and off duty for banker of that city, and he became the first geon's certificate of disability. He ought Inspector-General, to proceed to the West several days. When, on Sunday morning. and minutely inspect the Department of the | the long roll sounded, Easton appeared, car-Ohio and Department of the Cumberland; | rying the flag and supported by two of the also, assigning Maj. Geo. Dunlop to duty | Color-guard. Being two weak to walk | business in Illineis. But as I am not going under Col. Auton.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the Gen. Resecrans to Col. Auton that he inspect report, Easton went directly to the Sur-Auton and Maj. Dunlop without delay. pulled a pistol, and looking the Surgeon These two were signed by Brig. Gen. J. A. steadily in the eye, said, quite emphatically

States, and whose sacrifices and services on had lost their way in coming from Murfrees- Our ammunition had given out; we were behalf of the old flag are but lightly ap- boro, and near Eagleville had run into the ordered back. We had to abandon a battery, preciated because they have been but rebel pickets, who had shot his Orderly. that the enemy turned on us immediately. He had also lost his coat containing his Seeing this our Lieutenant-Colonel, Hall, money, and he desired to borrow some (the Colonel having being badly wounded,) money and be given a pass to Nashville, although shot through the leg, ordered us Col. Baird loaned him \$50, and the two offi- those guns. cers started, ostensibly for Nashville. Just outside the fort they passed Col. Walkins, of the 6th Ky. Cav. As Col. Wat-

pearance gave him suspicion; he also feit quite certain he had met the older one some-

unsafe, and urged them to return to the fort, retreat, remain over night, and resume their way in the morning with escort. Naturally, they were reluctant to return, any other country, and do justice to a class but Col. Watkins pressed them so they lowa moved across the river from the rest could not well persist in their declination. of the brigade. The enemy formed a line

28 h Me., who wrote of the fight at Fort his suspicions to Maj. Stafford, of his regi- position was critical. The Colonel called board the Princess and told Capt. M. B. They indignantly denied this, and threat- of escape. "Our Captain told him that when the readily prove it, and should not object to posite direction. They seemed to be about

> While this was taking place, Col. Baird had telegraphed to Rosecrans's Headquarters, "but the sort of bird we are out here after." asking if there was such an Inspector-Gen- Calling for four men to follow, he led the eral as Col. Lawrence Auton, or such As- way into the dense, dark forest, getting as sistant as Maj. Dunlop. Gen. Garfield re- nearly on a line between the hooters as pos-

the fort, their papers, and Col. Watkins's on the right." suspicions, and stated that they had been

The two men were searched. Their names, Col. William Orton Williams, C. S. A., and Lieut. Walter G. Peter, C. S. A., were spring toward his "owl." A rapid exchange found etched on their swords. They then of shots rang out. The "birds" wheeled admitted that they were Confederate officers. and ran, the Sergeant, in close pursuit, firing Col. Lawrence W. Orton, or William Orton at the retreating "owl," until the "bird" Williams, as his name appeared on the U.S. | jumped or fell into the river. cousins, and were descendants of Martha

but had not the heart to do it, on account of rest until Serg't E. wore shoulder-straps. the many recollections of their association in Washington before the war; that he had come into the Union lines knowing his fate if taken, but asked for mercy for Lieut. quarters for duty. And so he left us .- A

In pursuance of an order from Gen. Rosecrans, a drum-head court-martial was immediately convened. The detail for the court was: Col. Jordan, 9th Pa. Cav., President; Lieut.-Col. Van Vleck, 78th Ill.; Lieut.-Col. Hoblitzell, 5th Ky. Cav.; Capt. Crawford, 85 h Ind.; and Lieut. Wharton, of Gen. Granger's staff, Judge-Advocate.

sentenced to execution by hanging. At the request of Col. Watkins, Col. Baird

elegraphed Gen. Rosecrans asking that the asking: "Will you not have any clemency for the son of Capt. Williams, who fell at protest our innocence as spies. Save also my friend." This was signed: "Lawrence W. Orton, formerly W. Orton Williams," Col. Baird's inclosing letter read: "I send this

cution took place at 10 a. m. June 9, Capt. J. H. Alexander, 7th Ky. Cav., Provost-Marshal of Franklin, carrying out the sen- a fair chance at them.

The execution occurred on a level piece of ground between Fort Granger and the Nashville pike, where stood an old cherry tree with one limb reaching out like an arm from its trunk. From this limb were suspended two lariats furnished by the 6th Ky. Cav.

across the body of which boards had been | remainder of the brigade,

at each shaft of the cart. tioned at the post were formed in bollow-

Williams being addressed to the lady to whom he was betrothed, Miss Eleanor Lee, of your Yankee nutneg tricks," shouted with the remains, were sent under a flag of truce to the Confederate camp at Springhill. It was reported later that the loving maiden never rallied from the shock of her bereavement, but that when Autumn came her spirit went forth.

Col. Williams's sword was given to Col. Watkins, and accompanied him on his campaigns till June 24, 1864, when he, in command of detachments of the 4th, 6th and 7th Ky. Cav., was attacked by a body of rebel cavalry, under Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, at Lafayette, Ga., and narrowly escaped capt- a call that brought a laugh. ure, being saved by the opportune arrival | The 46th Ohio fought all along this line. of the 4th Ky. M't'd Inf., under Col. Croxton. The rebels captured the ambulance of Col. Watkins, his uniform coat and other line on May 28, when the Johnnies charged, ared by Capt. Deberry, 14th Regiment (14th ) tion, "W. Orton Williams, C. S. A., Chief of Ind. when the lines came very nearly being Artillery, Shiloh, April 6, 1862. 1 It would broken, tory of this sword. - E. V. A.

## A PLUCKY SERGEANT.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Traveling

without aid, Capt. Joe Neal ordered him out to write the history of the regiment nor of Accompanying this was a request from of the ranks Ashe was oil duty on morning

complied. Easton again took the colors, They were courteously received by Col. and with help reached the front. I lost Baird, to whom Col. Auton stated that they sight of him until about 3 o'clock p. m. whither he was anxious to proceed at once. to charge with the bayonet and recapture

The charge was led by Serg't Easton. The enemy were driven back, and Serg's Easton, Capt. Neal, and a few other boys "spiked the gan," then beat a hasty retreat only the 3d Iowa. for the Landing, over three miles away.

Easton had taken the Government bunting flag into the fight, leaving the regi- with flags flying and a splendid drum corps, mental banner and silk flag in the company they were. His uneasiness was not allayed. quarters. In retreating he made a detour Riding after them with his Orderly, he in- to the quarters, and amid a rain of leaden formed them that he had very reliable in- hail secured the two silk flags, and with formation that the road to Nashville was | the remnant of the old bunting made a safe |

One more incident: During the Summer of '63, while camped on the Hatchie River in Tennessee, Gen. M. M. Crocker had the 11th He took them to his tent, and had refresh- almost around us, and we were daily expecting attack. Our force was too small to hold In the meantime he had communicated our ground without reinforcements. Our

Toward midnight an owl's hoot sounded of the Union army they could certainly utes a similar sound answered from the op-

second call and reply. "Not much owl," Drum-Major, 53d Ill., Monta Vista, Colo. remarked the Sergeant to me, sententiously : sible. Suddenly we found we were lost. In answer, Col. Baird telegraphed, giving, But one man said: "Serg't E., you catch the briefly, the circumstances of their coming to | fellow on the left, and I will try for the one

Nearer and nearer came footsteps, with an occasional crackling of twigs underfoot. When they were four or five feet from us, "Hait!" sang out the Sergeant, making a

In a short time the Sergeant put in an ap-U. S. Cav., served on Scott's staff in Mexico, pearance, hot, dirty, and woebegone-looking, ell at Monterey. He was also a cousin of tact with the low-hanging beech limbs. Gen. R. E. Lee, and had been Chief of Ar- But his feelings were the worst lacerated, as tillery on Bragg's staff. It was also stated he had failed to accomplish what he was ex-But the Colonel had heard the shooting.

also the owls (?), and had come out to see what Col. Williams said that he had recognized had been done. He was more excited than Brace, Co. G, 100th Ill. He was a member of R. L. Highly, Co. C. 2d Ohio, wants to Col. Watkins when he first met him and, the Sergeant, as he was in undress uniform, Post 31. ville pike, could and would have shot him, officers were in demand, and he would never In the Spring of '63 a large envelope reached Easton, containing a Captain's com-

> VETERAN. SURPRISED THE JOHNNIES.

mission and an order to report at Head-

Yankee Trick Played at New Hope Church, From Which the Rebs Suffered.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: While at New Hope Church, Ga., our lines were ad-The prisoners were found guilty of being | vanced until the Second Brigade of the First spies and, under the order of Gen. Rosecrans, | Division, Fifteenth Corps, had advanced and intrenched, by actual count afterwards, to within 120 steps of the rebel works. The only guard duty we did was to make a deofficers might be sent somewhere else for tail of three men from each company as execution. He also sent for Orton a note | camp-guard at night, with instructions to | Post, 66. to Gen. Garfield, under date of June 9, 1863. | watch very carefully, lest the rebels should

surprise us while it was dark. We could plainly see the Confederate Monterey, Mexico? As my dying speech I works during the day, and no man dare raise his head above the works lest it became a target for watchful sharpshooters. Cel. Walcutt, of the 46th Ohio, on June 4 or 5, 1864, thought to give the rebs a suras a dying request. The men are con- prise. He arranged with the other regi-Can Eat Anything She Wishes Since demned and we are preparing for execution. me tal commanders for their regiments to They also prefer to be shot. If you can give the accustomed "Yankee eil" as the bugles sounded the charge. The Johnnies centracted in the servi s. These requests not being granted, the exe- would think we were charging the r work . and fall in lin exposing hemselves above the works. This would give the 46th Onio

> Our boys were armed with Spencer rifles | 6th Pa.; was Quartern aster of the 48th, on -seven-shooters. They were ordered to Burnside's staff, and was made Major of the load and every man be ready to fire at the | 53d Pa.

Underneath stood a two-wheeled army eart, | sound of the bugle and the yelling of the

aid to form a platform, and steps arranged | All was ready; the bugle sound d the leading up to it. An infantry soldier stood | charge. The 46th Ohio rose behind their works, gave the Johnnies seven volleys, and Shortly before 19 o'clock, the troops sta- fell down again, without the loss of a man. The Johnnies did not see the point anvil square about the scaffold, facing inward, the Ohioans had killed and wounded many the infantry forming the inner lines and of them. The rebels exacuated this part of

the cavalry the outer. The prisoners were | the line that evening, and the writer of this brought out. After the preparations were | went over inside of the works and saw The rebels, when they saw the trick that The condemned had been given permission | the 46th Ohio had played on them, heaped to write to their friends before the execu- all kinds of slars on the men of the 46th

tion and furnished with writing materials. | Ohio. I will give a few of the remarks; we "You green-eyed Yankees, that's another

One of the boys of the 46th called over: "Say, Johnny, how many of you are there

over there? A tall, lean, lank reb velled back : "Well, I guess there's enough for another

Say. Yank, what kind of guns have youall got over there?" asked another.

"Wind 'em up on Saturday night and they run all week." What are you-all down here fighting we'ans? We-all ain't mad at you-all," was

The regiment, on account of their superior arms, held the key at Dallas Hill in single personal baggage; also, "a saher was capt- three lines deep, defending their own regimental front, and only by the galling cross-Tenn. Cav., C. S. A.)," bearing the inscrip- fire saved the front of the 97th and 100th

> The 46th Ohio was in every battle fought in which Gen. Sherman commanded, beginning at Shiloh. Why don't you wake up, boys, and let us hear from you? -J. W. CLEMSON, Co. I. 46th Ohio, Crawfordsville,

> > AN AVERAGE RECIMENT

Written About By One Who Thinks He Was An Average Drummer.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The 53d Ill, was organized in the Fall of 1861 at Ottawa, Ill., by W. H. W. Cushman, a Colonel of the regiment, remaining with his command until about the month of July, 1862, when he left us and returned to his the officers, I shall confine myself principally

to the regiment as I saw it. We had our share at first of holos and worthless men that were soon left behind, weeded out, as it is called, and after the first our Sergeants and Corporals became the sturdy officers of the regiment. It was that class of men that Johnny Rab encountered at Corinth, Hatchie, Vicksburg, Jackson, and

I don't propose to land this regiment to the skies and call it the "Bloody 53d," or the "Illinois Tigers," or any other grand name. I will merely say it was a good, average lot of men, and ofter the first year of their service they could steal their share of sweet potatoes, and digest them, too; and if there was a regiment in the field that could find more rails than we could it was

I well remember that regiment in early days as they would pass us on the march and well do I remember the third year of their service, when they would start out in the morning with about 200 men out of their 1,000, with one fifer, and Homer Darrow, the

only drummer left of a drum corps of 20. The 53d Ill. had a very good drum corps, as far as music and noise were concerned. Were they tough? Well! I believe that every soldier who served his four years or more was full of viciousness. It was the vicious soldier who did the fighting, and ofttimes saved the day. It was my viciousness that saved Surg. Welch's whisky at Atlanta. If my memory serves me right, he never saw it afterwards. It was I, with my kind and noble heart, who volunteered to pack his mess-chest. While at this brave unselfish work, with shot, shell, and lead falling within two miles of me, my left optic sighted a canteen in the northwest corner of the aforesaid mess-chest. I dropped my empty canteen in the twice-aforesaid messchest and, gracefully making a flank "swipe." secured that canteen, and by a fine rear movement found a low piece of ground where the gentlemen cow-frogs were singing "Come off! come off."-C. W. Cook,

A Fit Subject.

Lunatic (suddenly popping his head over the asylum wall)-What are you doing there?

Brown-Fishing. Lunatic-Caught anything? Brown-No. Lunatic-How long have you been there? Brown-Six hours.

Lunatic-Come inside! MUSTERED OUT.

Ross .-- At Port Chester, N. Y., John Ross Drum-Major, Second Fire Zonaves (73d N. Y.). aged 60. When a boy of 13 comrade Ross enlisted as a musician in the Regular Army. He was assigned to the 73d N. Y. when that regiment was organized, and after its muster-out entered the Navy as a marine. He leaves a

Patterson, Co. D. 12th Ill., and a member of Farragut Post, aged 64. BRACE. - At North Scituate, Mass., James T.

PATTERSON.-At Lincoln, Neb., Griffin L.

widow and one son.

ATEN. - At Mt. Bethel, Pa., James R. Aten. Co. M. 1st Pa. Cav., aged 58. The funeral was conducted by Capt. Henry Post, 97, of which he was a member.

McGillic JDDY .- At Chiengo, Ill., John H. McGillieuddy, Co. A, 6th Ohio, This comrade enlisted April 20, 1861. During 1864-'65 he was Paymaster of the Military Road at Nashville.

PICKLER.-At Salem Depot, N. H., John Pickler, Co. F. 26th Mass., aged 53. Comrade Pickler was born in Bradford, County York. shire, England, and came to this country at 17 years of age. He leaves a widow, one daughter

and four sons. MCALLISTER .- At North Lovell, Me., Gorham McAllister, Co. G. 29th Me., aged 69. He was a member of Parker Post, 151. MITCHELL .- At El Dorado, Kan., A. J.

Mitchell, Sergeant-Major, Co. K, 22d Wis., aged 62. He was a member of W. H. L. Wallace PRESCOTT.-At Salem, Ore., Sept. 11, 1397, Harrison Whittier Prescott. He was bor at New Sharon, Me., March 26, 1837 and was in New Orleans when the war broke out, but remained loyal. When New Orleans was captured he enlisted with a Union batta y from his native State. He was wounded at Port Hudson, and discharged Oct. 19, 1863,

Co. I, 55th Ill. N CKERSON.-At Cha-ham, Mass., Nathaniel B. . kerson. The cause of death was disease ELLIS .- At Pottsville, Ps Sept. 17, Laj. James Ellis. Maj Ellis was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1835 came to this country then two years old; was admitted to the er in 1958; served in the war as First Lieutenant,

Ul. MAN.-At Shabonna, Ill., Geo. Ullman,

The fac-simile signature of

of CASTORIA

on every wrapper